

FOUR DEAD.

Result of a Powder Explosion at Monongah Mines.

MEN SUFFOCATED IN THE MINE.

And a Number of Others Make a Narrow Escape.

FIRST REPORT WAS EXAGGERATED.

But the Facts Were Bad Enough. The Scenes After the Accident—The Mine Free from Gas and Fire Damp and the Explosion Caused by a Careless Pole—An Interesting Description of the Monongah Works, Incidental to the Disaster.

THE DEAR.

The names of the dead are: C. L. BIRCHEN, an old man who leaves a large family. WILLIAM SHAWER, a boy about fifteen years of age. LUKE VINKA. ANDREW DONLOE. The two last were foreigners. Mine Inspector David M. Harr is on the ground and is making an investigation of the cause of the disaster. The county coroner, Capt. John Fisher, is also there and will hold an inquest in the morning.

The disaster is the most serious that has occurred in this mining region for a number of years, and is the first of any consequence occurring at the Monongah works. The first news that was received here was wildly exaggerated and it was reported that a large number of fatalities had resulted, while many men were imprisoned in the mine. A great deal of excitement prevailed for a time, which was only allayed when it was ascertained that while the accident was very bad it was by no means as serious as at first reported. A number of exaggerated accounts of the disaster were sent out and many inquiries were received from Wheeling and other points as to the loss of life.

The Monongah works are among the safest in the country and all reports that the explosion was caused by gas are unfounded, as there is no gas or fire damp whatever in the mines. Great sympathy is expressed for the families of the unfortunate men who lost their lives, and the scene about the mouth of the mine when the bodies were brought out was extremely sad. But the sadness was mixed with joy over the escape of the more fortunate workmen who were in the mine when the explosion occurred. All the injured will recover. The mine was not damaged and work will not be interrupted.

The Large Mining Concern Organized by Senator Camden—The Company's Valuable Property. The Monongah Coal and Coke Company realized one of the dreams of Senator Camden, who had long appreciated the value of the rich coal field which lies between Fairmont and Clarksburg. He secured a large body of these lands, and in October, 1888, the company was formed and about 15,000 acres transferred to it. Associated with Senator Camden in this enterprise were Senator Gorman, of Maryland; James Sloan, Jr., of Baltimore; C. K. Lord, third vice president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company; E. W. Clark and S. W. Colton, Jr., of Philadelphia; Samuel Spencer, of Drexel, Morgan & Co., and Col. W. P. Thompson, of New York; the late Senator Fair, of California; J. E. Sands, of Fairmont, and others. Until recently Senator Camden was the president of the company. That position is now filled by Mr. Sands, the well-known banker of Fairmont.

Operations at Monongah, six miles west of Fairmont, on the Monongahela railroad, where the company has about 5,000 acres, were begun early in 1889. Three mines were opened and the most approved machinery of the time put in for mining the coal to advantage and giving it the best preparation for market. Later a fourth mine was opened, lately there has been a very large outlay for electrical power to drive coal-cutting machines and to operate a very complete haulage system. The present productive capacity of the Monongah works is about 5,000 tons a day. The company has 322 large beehive coke ovens and 250 dwellings on its property. The improvements represent a cost of about \$750,000. The mines have been regarded as among the model coal works of the company. They were visited recently by the members of the West Virginia Coal Exchange, then in session at Fairmont, and these experienced men were loud in their praise of the up-to-date appliances, the dryness of the mines and the remarkable purity of the air. Nothing seemed to have been left undone to make the conditions of the works first-class in every particular.

EXAGGERATED REPORTS. Of the Monongah Disaster That Were Received in Wheeling. The report that a disastrous explosion had occurred at the Monongah mines, near Fairmont, involving the loss of many lives, created extraordinary interest in this city. The first report, coming from a seemingly reliable source, was that two hundred miners were in the mine at the time of the accident, that

eight dead had been taken out, with six fatally injured, and that 132 men were still imprisoned. The news, which must have emanated from an excited mind, was telegraphed here and immediately bulletined at the newspaper offices.

The horror was the general topic of conversation, and scores of anxious inquiries for later details were received. There was a general expression of relief when it was soon learned that the first report was exaggerated and that, though bad enough, the horror was not of the magnitude that everybody had been led to believe it was.

FOURTEEN KILLED.

By a Terrible Explosion of Ten Thousand Pounds of Explosive Near San Francisco—Narrow Escape of Two Hundred Chinamen.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALA., May 21.—A terrible report and concussion which was distinctly felt all through the city and towns along the bay for a distance of forty miles to-day, was at first believed to have been caused by an earthquake, but proved to be an explosion in the nitro-glycerine and mixing houses of the California powder works at Pinole, across the bay. The crew of the glycerine house, four in number, and the foreman of the mixing house were killed, as were nine Chinamen working in the latter department.

The explosion occurred in the nitro glycerine house and was probably caused by the Chinese dropping a can of the explosive. The cause cannot be definitely ascertained, however, as all connected with the buildings are dead. There were two hundred Chinese in the adjacent mixing room and at the sound of the explosion all ran. The force of the explosion was tremendous. Huge pieces of wood were thrown into the bay, a distance of half a mile, and nitro glycerine tanks were hurled a distance of five hundred yards. Hands, legs and other parts of the mutilated remains of the dead were scattered along the road for a mile.

The nitro-glycerine house first went up, when the mixing store house and gun cotton followed. The nitro-glycerine house, of which not a vestige now remains, was a three-story frame structure, 1,200 by 60 feet. It contained 8,000 pounds of glycerine and 2,000 pounds of horcules powder. A remarkable feature of the explosion is that, although the store house containing 1,000 pounds of horcules powder is completely wrecked, its contents are intact. In all, 10,000 pounds of explosive, was sent up with a roar and a sheet of flame. The fatalities are as follows: Clarence Johnson, foreman glycerine house. D. A. Doane, of Pinole. M. Minshoh, of Oakland. C. Velegas, of Martinez. W. D. Taylor, foreman mixing house. Nine Chinese.

A Pole Caused This Also. HALTSBORNE, I. T., May 21.—A gas explosion occurred in the Alderson coal mine this morning by which seven miners were burned, one seriously. A Pole miner accidentally caused the explosion.

AN INTERESTING CASE. In Which Col. John T. McGraw and Judge Bennett Are the Principals. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. PARKERSBURG, W. VA., May 21.—Judge Jackson in the United States court this afternoon heard arguments in the case against Judge W. G. Bennett, which involves the title of land bought by him at judicial sale in Upshur county. John T. McGraw bought the same land of Receiver Durbin, of the Buckingham Lumber Company, and both Bennett and McGraw claim the land. Bennett's tenants were ousted by United States deputy marshals and McGraw's tenants placed in possession. Then Bennett ousted McGraw's tenants and took possession. Judge Jackson, under whose orders the land was sold to McGraw, took a hand and ordered Judge Bennett and his tenants to appear at Parkersburg and show cause why they should not answer for contempt of United States court in ejecting McGraw's tenants.

The evidence was partly heard and the court directed the petitioners to file an amended petition and set the case for further hearing next Monday at 10 a. m.

THE S. R. P. W. Making Its Annual Inspection Four of the Railroads. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. PARKERSBURG, W. VA., May 21.—Auditor I. V. Johnson, Treasurer J. M. Rowan, Attorney General T. S. Riley, Assistant Attorney General Pendleton and State Superintendent Lewis, of the state board of public works, arrived here from Charleston last night on their annual tour of inspection of railroads for assessment. They came over the K. & O. to Point Pleasant, then over the Ohio River railroad here. This morning they left over the B. & O. for Grafton, from there they will go over the Grafton & Greenbrier to Phillippi. Tomorrow they go to Belington, thence over the Kanawha and Charleston, returning over the West Virginia Central, to Elkins, Thursday, to Hendricks and over the newly built Dry Fork road; returning to Hendricks they will continue over the West Virginia Central to Cumberland, where further arrangements will be made.

WEST VIRGINIA BANKS. The Condition of National Institutions in This State. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21.—The abstract of the condition of the national banks of West Virginia at the close of business on May 7 as reported to the comptroller of the currency shows the average reserve to have been 22.93 per cent, against 25.88 per cent on March 5. Loans and discounts increased from \$7,605,095 to \$7,923,410; stocks and securities from \$321,391 to \$353,454; gold coin decreased from \$385,172 to \$380,597; total specie increased from \$591,504 to \$572,735; lawful money reserve from \$895,270 to \$878,480; individual deposits from \$9,240,969 to \$9,353,233.

West Virginia Matters at Washington. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. WASHINGTON, May 21.—J. E. Sands, of Fairmont, to-day made application at the treasury department for authority to organize the First National bank at Mannington.

Ex-Commissioner of Internal Revenue Mason arrived here to-day from

Baltimore, and called at the treasury department. Mr. Mason will leave for home to-morrow.

THE ELKS CONFERENCE.

The Jamestown Faction Seeps in the Lodges and is Strengthened.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 21.—The peace convention of the Elks ended with today's session, and after an excursion to Niagara Falls to-morrow, the delegates will leave Buffalo. The expectation that the two warring factions would be brought together by the conference has only in a measure been fulfilled, as yet, and time only will show whether the action taken to-day will end in one grand organization or not.

The result of the peace conference has been to strengthen the Jamestown faction and correspondingly weaken the other, as nearly all the Atlantic City lodges represented in the conference have joined hands with the Jamestown faction. With this as a nucleus, the larger body hopes gradually to gather in a majority of the opposing lodges. The number of the Atlantic City lodges which were welded with the Jamestown lodges is reckoned at about thirty.

The joining of forces was accomplished and ratified by the manner of election of officers. The Jamestown grand lodge elected officers, whose names were submitted by the peace conference. These officers were then officially and formally endorsed by the conference.

All this was not, however, accomplished without opposition. Chairman Jewell offered as a minority report that the conference recommend the subordinate lodges to acknowledge the authority of the Grand Lodge which met at Atlantic City in June, 1894. This provoked a hot debate, and the minority report was finally defeated, only four voting in favor of it. The conference then adjourned and the Grand Lodge met to elect the officers.

The following was the result of the election: Grand exalted ruler, the Hon. Meade D. Detweiler, Harrisburg, Pa.; grand treasurer, Edward S. Orris, Meadville, Pa.; grand secretary, Clate A. Smith, Youngstown, Ohio; grand esteemed leading knight, J. A. McHenry, Cumberland, Md.; grand esteemed loyal knight, Hunter A. Craycroft, Dallas, Texas; grand esteemed lecturing knight, John A. Ellinger, Washington, D. C.

It was decided to hold the next convention in Rochester from July 13 to 15, 1895.

IRON AND STEEL WORKERS.

The Convention of the Amalgamated Association in Session.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, May 21.—President Garland called the Amalgamated Association convention to order at 11 o'clock to-day. There were 115 delegates present. Mayor McKison and Hon. Robert E. Porter delivered short addresses.

Among the rules adopted to govern the convention was one which provides that any delegate other than the secretary upon being convicted of giving out information concerning the work of the convention to the newspapers shall be liable to expulsion.

President Garland appointed committees on iron wage, steel wage, president and officers, constitution and general laws, auditing, ways and means and appropriations, good of order, grievances, claims and appeals, secret work and mileage.

The entire afternoon session was devoted to hearing the annual report of President Garland.

MINE CONVENTION.

Of Employees and Operators Soon to be Held—Pittsburgh and West Virginia May Stay Out.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, May 21.—There is a strong probability to-day of an early national convention of coal miners and operators. The indications are that the convention will be held here, but the date can hardly be given to-day. The call was made at the request of the Ohio mine officials and is to embrace Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Local unions and local assemblies are entitled to one vote for each 100 members or the majority fraction thereof.

Operators here say they do not believe Pittsburgh or West Virginia will be represented by operators in the convention. They predict failure of a settlement on that account. They state "that the Lake Shore road is getting 300 cars of coal per day from Pittsburgh, which shows that the miners are not able to control their own men."

A Big Strike Threatened.

NEW YORK, May 21.—What promises to be the biggest strike ever known in the garment-making industry, in New York, is impending over the question of the weekly wage system. The operatives demand that manufacturers and contractors renew the existing agreement with the Brotherhood of Tailors and grant the weekly work system. Demands will also be made for an increase of wages in some instances.

CONGRESSMAN COGSWELL DEAD.

He Expired in Washington at an Early Hour This Morning.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Representative Cogswell died shortly after 1 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Cogswell was born in Bradford, Mass., in 1823. He was colonel of the Second Massachusetts infantry. He had been in Congress since 1856.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Franz Von Suppe, the musical composer, died yesterday in Vienna.

Mrs. Mary A. Dodge (Gail Hamilton) is gradually sinking at Washington.

All is quiet in the Norfolk & Western mining region. Some of the troops have been withdrawn.

A quantity of gold-bearing land was found in a well in the heart of Fort Smith, Arkansas. Prospectors will begin to-day to determine the extent and value of the find.

The receivers of the Erie Railway Company have issued an order for the resumption of work at the company's shops at Hornellsville, N. Y., and other points on the road on full time.

Fire at Asbury Park destroyed the tabernacle, tents, repository, etc., of Camp Wanaqua. The property was formerly held by the New Jersey branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. Loss \$20,000.

THE STORM CENTRE.

In New York Presbyterian Circles Felt in Pittsburgh,

BUT LITTLE SHOW OF OPPOSITION.

However, to the Re-election of Certain Men Connected With Union Seminary Develops When the Vote is Counted—The Subject of Home Missions in the Presbyterian General Assembly—Board of Relief for Disabled Ministers—Missions of the Freedmen.

PITTSBURGH, PA., May 21.—The "storm centre" at New York made itself felt in the atmosphere of the Presbyterian General Assembly at Pittsburgh again to-day. The winds of debate had only just cleared the ecclesiastical sky of the cloud of assembly control of seminaries when another cloud from New York loomed up in sight. But it was only a passing thunder head and was dissipated with only three puffs of wind, one of which was furnished by Elder Sterry himself, acting as the mouth-piece of members of the New York Presbytery's delegation. The question to the fore was the re-election of certain men who are connected with Union Seminary to the position of members of the board of home missions. Apparently there was considerable opposition, but it failed to develop enough courage to stand up and be counted.

Another matter which promised to bring out opposition was the erection of a building for the use of the mission boards in New York at a cost of one and three quarter million dollars. But even the opposition of Elder McDougall, of Cincinnati, failed to make itself effective. In other words, the assembly, while overwhelmingly conservative, has refused to make itself the tool of conservative extremists.

The chair was occupied by General Beaver, the vice moderator. Dr. George Norcross, of Carlisle, Pa., presented the subject of home missions, which was the first regular order to be reached by the assembly on account of the long delay caused by the seminary question. The report showed that in the quarter century since the reunion of the two branches of the church the annual receipts had grown from \$82,450 to the sum of \$34,529, and the missionaries were 1,232 to 1,731. Among the interesting recommendations was one continuing Dr. Thomas S. Hastings, president of the faculty, and John Crosby Brown, vice president of the board of directors of Union Seminary, as members of the home mission board.

A motion to refer the nominations back, so that the New York Presbytery might be heard, on the subject, was temporarily laid on the table. The motion was carried by a standing vote, with none in the negative. A further resolution was adopted which commits the church to contribute a million and a quarter a year. The first Sunday in June was designated as a day for the special purpose of raising the debt of the home mission boards.

The opening of the assembly's afternoon session was devoted to a partial report of the committee on bills and overtures. Among the matters disposed of was one in regard to the use of individual cups at communion. By a standing vote, with very few in the negative, the churches were urged not to make the change contemplated. The regulation of young people's societies of Christian Endeavor was relegated to the sessions of the individual churches. An attempt to effect a reduction of the expenses of the administration of the missionary boards was dismissed with no answer.

The work of the board of relief for disabled ministers was presented by Dr. Jesse F. Forbes, of New York. The receipts of the board last year amounted to \$176,000 and the expenditures to \$178,000, which had been distributed to 785 persons, of whom 310 were ministers and 475 widows of ministers. The average appropriation was about two hundred dollars, and in no case did it exceed three hundred dollars.

Dr. John I. Blackburn, of Covington, Ky., presented a report on the work of missions to the freedmen of the south. He said that the receipts amounted to over \$175,000 and the expenses to nearly \$164,000, and that the debt of the board had been reduced by over \$4,000, being now over \$22,000.

A committee consisting of the vice moderator, Governor Beaver, Dr. Stoddard, of New York, Dr. Lavelle, of San Francisco, Dr. H. H. Jessup, of Syria, and Judge Hibbard, of Chicago, was appointed to convey the fraternal greetings of the assembly to the United Presbyterian Assembly, which is to meet in Pittsburgh on Thursday next.

TROUBLESOME "SOONERS."

Ready to Steal Kickapoo Lands To-morrow—Making Ready for the Grand Rush.

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T., May 21.—The Kickapoo country, which will be opened to white settlement Thursday noon, is full of "sooners" and more are going in every day. These men are very bold in their stand, and there is no doubt that the move of the "sooners" will be practiced on all sides. The news of the President's proclamation has just penetrated beyond the towns on the railroads. In inland towns and on farms are many people who have been waiting for years for the opening of the Kickapoo lands, and these will hardly receive the news in time to get ready and get to the country by Thursday.

The people of Chandler and Tecumseh, who several times during the past two months were fooled by couriers riding into the town with the announcement that the Kickapoo country was open to settlement, and who rushed pell mell into the reservation and staked out claims, have discovered that under a strict construction of the "sooner" act of 1889, every man who went on these false alarms runs in a "sooner" and barred from taking land. They have found that an organization of the old Kickapoo boomers, who have been camped on the line for years, have all of their names, the dates of the runs and the location of the claim, each one staked to be used in proving them "sooners," and the false alarms were schemes of the old timers to shut off much competition in the real opening. There is much bad feeling over the matter, and there may be trouble be-

tween the two factions on Thursday. As yet, however, nothing real has happened to mar the universal feeling of happiness that prevails along the border lines of the new Eldorado, and great expectations are harbored by many of the old timers who know the lay of the land perfectly, and each of whom has long ago picked out some particularly fine claim that he hopes to secure.

SOUTH DAKOTA LANDS.

Thrown Open—An Orderly Company of Settlers Take Charge.

ARMOUR, S. D., May 21.—The opening of the Yankton reservation at noon to-day was not characterized by the formality and discipline heretofore attending the opening of vast bodies of Indian lands. The fact that "sooners" were not prevented from going upon the land prior to the hour when lawful settlement could be made rendered the settlement of this reservation a sort of free-for-all.

To-night the newly opened land is dotted with the shanties of the homesteaders, and preliminary steps toward the cultivation of land have been commenced. The opening was without conflicts of a serious nature and was without question, in this particular, the most orderly opening of Indian lands that ever took place in the west.

JAPAN'S SETTLEMENT.

Of the Eastern Question Averted Another War—How it Was Made.

TOKYO, May 10, via Victoria, B. C., May 21.—History has moved with extraordinary rapidity during the past two weeks. The newly established peace has been endangered and the complications of greater magnitude than any produced by the contest between China and Japan have threatened to involve at least three European powers in a desperate struggle for supremacy in Eastern Asia.

Much remains to be adjusted by the diplomatic agencies, and grave domestic dissensions in Japan are more than possible, but no resort to arms is anticipated in any quarter. As soon as the government was informed of the determination of Russia, Germany and France to forbid acquisition of territory by the Japanese on the continent, a majority of the cabinet ministers assembled at Kioto.

Almost from the beginning the emperor's advisers were in favor of submitting, with the solitary exception of Viscount Mutsu. The popular expectation that the government would maintain a courageous front as long as defiance was possible was strengthened May 3, when it was learned that China had asked that the date for exchanging ratifications should be deferred ten days, and had been sharply refused.

A decree of the war department, the same day, summoned all reserves for actual service and ordered reinforcement of the garrisons in Vezo. On May 4 came intelligence that an offer had been made by Count Ito to relinquish the whole of Manchuria, except the southern part of the Liaotung peninsula, upon which Tallien and Port Arthur are situated.

Manchuria, without fortresses, was not enough to satisfy Russia and her allies. Powerful strongholds also must be included, and on May 6, two days before an answer could be extorted on any pretense, it was announced to the official circle that the whole would be abandoned.

The question of ratification was regarded with comparatively slight interest, although it was clear that a renewal of hostilities was probable, if not certain, in case the exchange was delayed. Then followed the concessions as heretofore related. This end is accomplished, but Count Ito is believed to have little cause to congratulate himself. The ministry of which Count Ito is the head can never stand against the rage of the entire community.

DISASTROUS BATTLE.

For the Cuban Rebels Fought in the East Yesterday.

HAVANA, May 21.—An engagement disastrous to the rebels was fought to-day in eastern Cuba in which Josie Marti, who was proclaimed president of the revolutionary party, was killed and his dead body positively identified. Colonel Salcedo received positive information that a band of insurgents under the command of the well known leaders, Jose Marti, Maximo Gomez, Masso and Barreto, had taken up a line of march to pass the river Nuevo, thence to proceed in the direction of Victoria de las Tinas, with the design of marching upon Puerto Principe. Colonel Salcedo despatched a detachment of his troops to march in pursuit of the rebels, and Colonel Sandoval found the enemy encamped at a point between Bijas and Bocondos on the right side of the Contramaestre river, near the Canto river. The strip of land between the two rivers is high, making a strong position.

Nevertheless Colonel Sandoval attacked the camp and found his troops harassed by a scattering fire of single shots from covert. The fight lasted an hour in this manner, at the end of which time the Spanish troops advanced and took the enemy's position and compelling the rebels to fly in different directions. The Spanish troops hotly pursued and came upon the body of Jose Marti, which was later positively identified.

Of the rebels twenty were killed and many of their number wounded when they took flight. The Spaniards found some correspondence of the rebel leaders, among which are important papers. The booty of the camp, arms and horses of the insurgents were also taken. The Spaniards lost five killed and seven wounded in the engagement. The insurgent prisoners who were taken say Gomez and Estrada are either dead or wounded.

The political effect of this event is discouraging to the cause of the insurgents. Chinese Officials Recalled. PEKIN, May 21.—The emperor has issued a decree recalling from the island of Formosa, called to Japan by the treaty of peace, all the Chinese officials in the island.

Flew at Echo Point.

Last night about 11 o'clock the frame residence of Mr. Clover, recently built at Echo Point, burned to the ground, entailing a loss of about \$1,300.

Steamship Arrivals.

New York—Steamers Stuttgart, from Bremen; State of Nebraska, from Glasgow.

Liverpool—Steamers Labrador, from Montreal; Michigan, from Boston.

THE LOST WILL.

Of Archbishop Kenrick Left All to Archbishop Kain.

THE FACT THAT IT CAN'T BE FOUND.

Made the Suit Which Was Began Saturday Necessary—Why an Insanity Inquiry Was Not Instituted. The Declaration of Trust Made in the Lost Will the Very Thing Now Asked of the Courts—Diocesan Property Valued at Three Millions.

St. Louis, Mo., May 21.—An insanity inquiry in the probate court was contemplated two weeks ago by the attorneys who brought suit Saturday to dispossess Archbishop Kenrick of his immense property holdings. This course of action would be more speedy than the present procedure, but the lawyers reflected that the Roman Catholic community would be shocked. Hence a suit was brought to divest Archbishop Kenrick of title on account of his age and incapacity for transacting business. Attorneys interested in the present case, and others who have been advisers of Archbishop Kenrick in the past, differ about the details of the will.

The queerest feature of the whole case is that Archbishop Kenrick is said to have made a will only a year ago. This instrument was drawn by Mr. A. J. P. Garesche, and it was a declaration that the testator held everything in trust and he bequeathed this trust to his coadjutor, Archbishop Kain, who was named as executor. The declaration of trust made in this will is the very thing that the courts are to be asked to affirm as a matter of law. But this will leaving everything to Archbishop Kain is lost, or at least it cannot be found, else Saturday's suit would not have been brought. Mr. Garesche and a gentleman were witnesses to this last will.

Estimates as to the value of the property held by Archbishop Kenrick are about three million dollars.

MONTREY AT LIMA.

Will Assist in Preserving Order at the National Election.

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LIMA, PERU, VIA GALVESTON, TEXAS, May 21.—The arrival of the United States coast defense ship, the Monterey, at Callao, was received here with great enthusiasm. This feeling is manifested in Lima as every evidence of friendship which the government at Washington extends to Peru. The Monterey is to stay at Callao until after the presidential election in Peru, which is to occur on the first Sunday in June, and if there are any outbreaks consequent on the election, she will assist in preserving order.

The election on the first Sunday in June, which date is now first fixed, is to choose a stable constitutional government to take the place of the provisional government chosen through the intervention of the papal nuncio after the success of the revolutionists. Already, since the time of election has been fixed and indications are offered of a return to a stable and permanent government, American interests show signs of reviving.

WHIPPED HIS SON.

The Marquis of Queensberry Chastises Lord Alfred Douglas—Taylor Found Guilty.

LONDON, May 21.—The marquis of Queensberry and his younger son, Lord Alfred Douglas, had an exciting quarrel in Piccadilly this afternoon. They were both arrested charged with a breach of the peace and were released on bail. Lord Alfred Douglas received a severe chastisement from his father while the latter showed traces of the scrimmage in his high hat being somewhat battered. The crowd outside the police station loudly cheered the marquis as he emerged from the building after having been released on bail. Taylor who was indicted with Oscar Wilde, for indecency, was found guilty to-day.

TOO REALISTIC.

Was Mrs. Potter's Performance of the Stabbing Scene in "Charlotte Corday."

New York, May 21.—In the bath scene in "Charlotte Corday," in which Kyrie Bellow and Mrs. James Brown Potter opened their week's season at the American Theatre, Mrs. Potter's too vigorous portrayal of the title role came near resulting seriously for Marat—Mr. Bellow. In this scene Charlotte stabs Marat, and Mrs. Potter entered so faithfully into the spirit of her part that she accidentally inflicted a wound upon Mr. Bellow.

Her alarm was visible at the sight of the stain of blood on Marat's fleshings, but the act was finished. When the curtain fell Mr. Bellow went to his dressing room, where a doctor stopped the flow of blood from the wound, which is not at all serious.

LA GASCOGNE DELAYED.

The Overdue Steamship Probably Held Back by Icebergs.

St. Johns, N. F., May 21.—Nothing has been heard here of La Gasconne. Mariners think possibly she is embayed in the ice and unable to work her way through or may be she has struck a floating iceberg. There are great quantities of ice off the Newfoundland coast now. The steamer Unfolda, upon her arrival here, reported passing sixty large icebergs.

The Allan liner Carthagénien also met a good deal of ice. As easterly winds have been prevalent, it is not improbable that La Gasconne will make this port.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania, fair; warmer; northerly winds, becoming variable.

For Ohio, fair; warmer; variable winds.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 41 3 p. m. 63

9 a. m. 50 7 p. m. 59

2 a. m. 63 Weather—Fair.